EVERGREEN

Aug. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. ... visited in the home of ... Miss Virginia Ferguson, Surry, has been visiting her ... Miss Mattie Robinson ... ren have returned to ... after visiting ... Miss Josephine ... Jennings ... Mrs. Ida Simpson Dawson ... Jr., Wednesday night ... Mr. Robert Ferguson ... Mrs. Ferguson ... Philadelphia, ... Mrs. Ferguson ... Mrs. Phillips ... Saturday. ... Miss Bettie Cralle ... Miss Lillian Cralle is also ... W. J. Smith attended ... Mrs. Harriett Dodson ... mond Tuesday night.

SPOUT SPRING

Spout Spring, August ... Virginia Jones is improv... Billy Dickerson and ... of Chatham, spent the ... week-end of Mr. and ... E. Dickerson. ... Margaret Jennings ... been sick at camp.

...ase money on KODAK ... values now offered ... All Kodak Size prints 3c ... 2-3-4 and 6 cents ... surprise in Quality and ... Eastern Photo Service ... Drawer 729, Hopewell

For best, ... see these a ... The John P ... 800 Con ... 1934 Dodge Sedan ... 1933 Plymouth Co... 1933 Plymouth Co... 1932 Dodge Six Se... 1932 Ford DeLux... 1931 Chevrolet Co... "Op... Used truck ... purpose ... Equipped ... Chevrolet ... If you are inte... See us. ... John P.

Virginia State News

Richmond—

Former Governor John Garland Pollard was named by Governor Peery to the board of visitors of the College of William and Mary to succeed John Stewart Bryan, recently elected president of the college. Governor Pollard formerly was dean of the Marshall-Wythe school of government and citizenship at William and Mary. He now is in Washington filling the post of chairman of the Veterans' Appeal Board.

While serving as governor he frequently expressed the hope that he might return to teaching in Williamsburg. After the death of Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, president, last summer, Dr. Pollard was mentioned as a possible choice for the presidency, but said he would not consider the post.

Dr. Pollard started his political career as attorney-general of Virginia. About fourteen years ago he was defeated by Westmoreland Davis in a three-way primary race in which the late J. Taylor Ellyson also was running. During the World War he served with the Social Service Corps and afterwards was a Wilson appointee to the Federal Trade Commission.

The name of Dr. Pollard was one of a list of persons suggested to the governor by William and Mary alumni and others.

Dr. Pollard was educated at Richmond College, where has father was a professor, and at George Washington University. When he was attorney-general in Richmond he was called "Mayor of Ginter Park," a courtesy title resulting from his civic activities. He served several terms as mayor of Williamsburg, while a professor there.

Filling stations and cleaning establishments whose plants connect with the city sewer system will be compelled to use interceptors to prevent waste gasoline, oils and cleaning substances passing into the sewers, under an ordinance to be presented at the October sessions of Council. The proposed ordinance is being prepared by the city attorney at request of the director of works, and will be recommended to Council by the mayor. The presence of such waste material in the sewers causes accumulation of gases that are dangerous to workmen and are sometimes the cause of spontaneous combustion, according to officials in the department.

At least seventy-one liquor stores, including two additional ones each in Richmond and Norfolk, will be in operation by the end of the year, it was announced by the ABC Board. Richmond now has five stores and Norfolk four. A store was opened in Orange last week, bringing the total at the moment to fifty-three. Sites tentatively chosen for dispensaries include Emporia, Kenbridge, Gloucester, Warsaw, Crewe, Hopewell, Beuna Vista, Berryville, Richlands and Williamsburg.

Arthur "Ike" Stamper, Virginia youth and third engineer of the Morro Castle, emerged from a maze of stories of the ship's burning as hero of the disaster, according to the reporter who covered the investigation of the case for the New York Times. The 28-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Stamper, of Brooke, Stafford County, had been left the less ulcerous shutting down the engines, according to the Times account. Unlike many of the crew, who were said to have headed for the lifeboats at the first alarm, he stayed in the engine room. He had to turn off the fuel oil, but he arranged the steam valves so that the fire pump would run as long as any pressure remained in the huge boilers.

Jobs for approximately 1,000 Virginia teachers who would otherwise be unemployed will be provided this year under the Federal emergency educational program, J. L. Blair Buck, new State director, announced. Mr. Buck, supervisor of secondary education in the State Department of Education, was appointed to succeed Dr. George A. Williams, who resigned recently to join the faculty of the Harrisonburg State Teachers' College. He announced that the new appropriation would continue the relief projects in June 1, 1935. Last year a similar set-up gave employment to 800 teachers in various projects, with 24,000 pupils in the classes.

Four Virginians, three of them graduates of West Point in the class of 1934, were designated by Secretary Dern of the War Department for the October 12 class at the air corps primary flying school at Randolph Field, Texas. The Virginians were: Second Lieutenants Eugene H. Clonch Hampton, and Elvin S. Ligon, Jr., Nottoway Courthouse, both now assigned to the infantry; Second Lieutenant Jerome E. Blair, Jr., Norfolk, assigned to the cavalry, and Ira A. Erickson, Williamsburg, a civilian.

Road construction plans prepared by Virginia State Highway Department engineers and sent to the Federal Bureau of Public Roads for approval are being returned in rapid the order and calls for bids on projects to which $3,700,000 of Federal funds have been allocated will be issued shortly, Commissioner H. G. Shirley announced. The commissioner pointed out that work relief was one of the main objects of the Federal allocation and that the projects soon to get under way will furnish needed employment during the winter months when it is most needed in rural communities.

Newport News—Mrs. George W. Phillips was elected president of the Bi-County Women's Christian Temperance union at a meeting held here in the Chestnut Avenue Methodist Church.

Staunton—John L. Goodloe, veteran member of the Staunton school board, has been re-elected its chairman, with Thomas Hogshead retaining the post of vice-chairman. Staunton's public schools have an enrollment this season of 1,960, with the primary school not as large as customary.

Petersburg—A tobacco "Jubilo," in connection with the opening of the marketing season here Petersburg business men and tobacco growers of the Southside counties. The "Jubilo" will close about December 14 when the market comes to a close.

Harrisonburg—Harrisonburg's public schools opened with an enrollment of 1,625 pupils and W. H. Keiser, city superintendent of schools, predicted that the 1,700 mark will be passed before the end of the week. The high school enrollment of 331 is the largest in the school's history.

Alexandria — The resignation of Wallace Lawrence as city manager of Alexandria was received by Mayor E. C. Davison. In a letter to the mayor, Lawrence said he had accepted a position in another city and asked that the resignation become effective immediately. Lawrence has served as city manager here five years. He was elected to the office after holding a similar position at Salem, Va.

South Boston — Mary Channing Coleman of Greensboro, N. C., spoke before the first fall meeting of the Woman's Club of South Boston, at the First Baptist Church in South Boston. Dr. Coleman addressed the club on "Three Typical Southern Writers, Ellen Glasgow, Nancy Byrd Turner and Amelie Rives."

South Boston — Halifax County officers are on the look-out for two strange men who passed several counterfeit $1 bills on the manager of a filling station in Halifax. The men were reported traveling in an old model coupe and were seemingly well supplied with money. The spurious currency is said to be an excellent imitation.

King and Queen, C. H.—The county farm adjustment committee, recently appointed by Governor Peery for this county, has been organized as follows: George R. Minor, Owenton, chairman; J. H. Coulbourn, vice-chairman, Shanghai; W. F. Bagby, secretary, Stevensville, with Frank Simpkins, St. Stephens Church, and J. D. Mitchell Walkerton, the other members of the committee.

Staunton.—Industry took note, with some concern of the establishment here of offices of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Headquarters have been established in the Century Building, with Edith L. Christenson, national organizer, in charge, assisted by Alma F. Corlett, general organizer.

Winchester.—H. Clay Manuel, this city, has been appointed state organizer for the Virginia Association of Real Estate Boards, an affiliate of the national organization, it has been announced by Charles F. Krantz, Richmond, state president. Efforts are to be made by Mr. Manuel to organize boards in every town of the State in which there is letter-carrier service. Rural carriers are not included in this state organization. John H. Seal, Jr., this city, was recently elected president of the newly-organized Northern Virginia chapter.

Roanoke—The sanitation of water supplies for schools and private homes, a project that may serve as a basis for similar undertakings throughout the country, if it is successful, is under way in Montgomery County, F. E. Ferguson, Eighth District projects engineer of the works division of the Virginia Emergency Relief Administration, announced.

For the past two weeks the work division has been engaged in the sanitation of water supplies for forty schools and for sixty homes, through co-operation with the Federal Public Health Service. An allocation of $5,972 has been made for the undertaking. Employment in this activity is steadily increasing. Mr. Ferguson said, with a total of 3,184 men and 350 women employed as of September 6. The August peak was 2,480 men and women.

Charlottesville — Homer Gilmer Richey, son of a Charlottesville attorney and a graduate of the University of Virginia, has been awarded a fellowship for study in Germany next year by the Institute of International Education. He will do graduate work in philosophy at the University of Gottingen, where he was a student last session.

Gordonsville.—The Rev. H. E. Bachteller, of Shadwell, has accepted a call to the pastorate of Christ Episcopal Church, Gordonsville, and will assume his duties immediately.

Danville—The annual convention of the Pittsylvania county Women's Christian Temperance Union was held Thursday at Mount Hermon Baptist Church.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Probing the Morro Castle Disaster—Textile Strike Mediation Fails and Rioting Is Resumed—Profits in War Munitions.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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NEARLY always in the case of a marine disaster persons come forward with accusations of negligence and misbehavior on the part of the officers and crew of the vessel concerned. This is true now of the Morro Castle, the ship's master, Capt. Robert Wilmott, had died of heart disease only a few hours before the tragedy, and William F. Warms, chief officer, was in command. With 32 other officers and members of the crew he stood by the blazing ship until the hulk was towed to Asbury Park and beached.

George W. Rogers

Several of the surviving passengers testified before the federal steamboat inspection board that no alarm was sounded and little or no aid was given panic-stricken passengers by the members of the crew. Then George W. Rogers, chief radio operator, and his first assistant, George L. Ahlgna, told of the delay in sending out the SOS call, asserting they could not obtain an order for it from the bridge. This, of course, was explained by the usual reluctance of steamship officers to call for help because the salvage charges are heavy. Ahgna was put under arrest as a material witness after he had told his story to a federal grand jury. The value of his testimony was somewhat lessened by Rogers' admission to both the board and the grand jury that Ahgna had been distrusted by Captain Wilmott as a radical and an agitator, and that Ahgna some months ago tried to instigate a riot on the ship as a protest against the food served the crew.

The first actual evidence indicating that the fire was of incendiary origin was furnished by Quartermaster Gus Harmon.

"It was like the flash of a 16-inch gun," he declared. "It couldn't have been gasoline because it traveled much faster. It might have been some sort of chemical, all of which would light up when some sort of it started. There was a funny, acrid smoke coming out of the flash."

Other officers of the ship testified that they believed the fire was of incendiary origin and was fed by gasoline or chemicals, but they could suggest no motive for such a horrible crime. Acting Captain Warms said he based his opinion that the blaze was incendiary on two facts: First, because on August 27, on a previous voyage to Havana, there was a suspicious blaze in the No. 5 hold; second, because reports to him indicated that the inflammable cargo in the hold on fatal fire started, exploded. The flames, he said, were blue, an actor "like gasoline or kerosene," and fire extinguishers had no effect on them.

The chief of the secret police in Havana declares the burning of the Morro Castle was an act of sabotage by members of a secret international maritime association that takes its orders from the Communists of Moscow.

THE International Typographical Union, in convention at Chicago, defeated a proposal by delegates representing local No. 6 of New York for a four day thirty hour week, to be optional with each shop by a referendum vote. Charges were made that the plan had been instigated by Communists in control of the New York local, who are seeking to wreck the International organization and vilify its officers.

The accusation was denied by the president of the local, which has a membership of 10,500 union printers in New York. Other delegates supplied the convention with circulars denying the charges of communistic interference.

EFFORTS of President Roosevelt's mediation board to bring about a peaceful settlement of the textile strike have failed when the employers, according to the board, refused to make any concessions that would open the way to arbitration. The strike leaders had insisted that all the mills must remain closed pending arbitration, and this was rejected by the mill owners. The cotton textile employers then declared flatly that they did not believe that issues at stake are "appropriate subjects for arbitration."

The immediate result of this breakdown in negotiations was the resumption of violence and disorder, especially in Rhode Island. Thousands of strikers and their sympathizers fought with National Guard detachments in Saylesville and Woonsocket, driving back the greatly outnumbered soldiers. Tear gas, nausea gas and finally bullets were used to check the rioters and many persons were wounded, some fatally. Governor Green made concessions to the Saylesville strikers and ordered that there should be no more shooting. But at Woonsocket conditions grew momentarily worse and the police commissioner of the city asked the governor to obtain federal troops to stop the rioting. The major in command of the National Guardsmen there admitted the situation was out of control. Great crowds were looting shops in the downtown section and others were threatening the Woonsocket Rayon company's plant.

Fearing major bloodshed and death, Governor Green read the riot act and asked President Thomas F. McMahon of the United Textile Workers of America to hasten there from Washington. The governor also ordered the mobilization of 1,000 World war veterans and a large roundup of Communist agitators.

Explaining the employers' refusal to compromise, the cotton textile code authority pointed out that the hours and wages and other conditions against which the union is striking are set forth in an NRA code. This code, the employers say, was set up to be the "law merchant" for the industry, and the strike, therefore, is an attempt to change the industrial law by violence and intimidation.

FOUR members of the Du Pont family, Pierre, Irenee, Felix and Lammot, appeared before the senate munitions inquiry committee and told of the huge business the Du Pont corporation has done in supplying war material. Between 1914 and 1918 the company, which was founded in 1802 to manufacture black powder, filed that time it did about 35 times the business it had in the year just before the World war, when its sales amounted to $50,000,000.

Irenee du Pont testified that the corporation subscribed to preferred stock in the German dye patents seized during the war by the United States. He said these patents had resulted in a "great service" to America. The corporation entered the dye business after the war as a recipee of the Chemical foundation, Du Pont said.

There did not seem to be anything very sensational or scandalous in the facts elicited from the Du Ponts, but the deals of airplane companies and other corporations with foreign nations in which it was alleged they had been aided by United States diplomats and army and navy officers. There was a lot, too, about graft on the part of South American governments and officials. One of the stories told brought in the name of King George of England, and this resulted in official protests by British diplomats both in Washington and in London.

Just what Senator Nye and his committee expect to do with the information they are gathering is not certain. There are suggestions of government ownership or at least government control of all war munition manufacturing and selling. Plenty of evidence was brought out to prove that the profits of these wares sell to both sides in warfare.

IN the fifth installment of the senate banking committee on its stock market investigation internal revenue agents were engaged in "vastly increasing enforcement" for accepting, without examination, income tax returns prepared by J. P. Morgan & Co. The committee presented a long review of evidence that officials of the Morgan company, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the National City bank of New York "avoided income taxes by "a variety of methods."

J. P. Morgan

Many returns, particularly of partners in large banking houses, were exempted from adequate scrutiny," the committee said.

"When examinations were made the time devoted to them was comparatively short in view of the interest of the taxpayers and the complex nature of their transactions.

"Thus, in 1930, according to the bureau's own records, one day was spent in checking the partnership return of J. P. Morgan & Co. and Drexel & Co. the most powerful banking group in the world.

"This return was not subjected to any field examinations and apparently the agent's explanation was sufficient to satisfy the internal revenue bureau that none was necessary."

RECONSTRUCTION Finance corporation announced a new $100,000,000 corn loan program. Farmers will be offered loans on corn of any crop year at the rate of 55 cents a bushel by the Commodity Credit corporation, the RFC disclosed. The RFC has turned over $100,000,000 to the commodity corporation, which is really a branch of the RFC, for the carrying out of the program. States included in the new loan plan are Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Colorado.

SENATOR HUEY LONG won handily in his fight for absolute control of Louisiana, his candidates for governor, state supreme court and public service commissioner defeating those of the "old guard." The election was quite peaceful despite the predictions of bloody "civil war." The Kingfish is now expected to press his investigation of graft and corruption in the affairs of New Orleans and to undertake to have his arch enemy, Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley, ousted from office through action by the legislature, which he controls. Huey is now the virtual dictator of the state, but his opponents have not given up the fight.

NEW DEALERS rejoiced in the results of the Maine election, though their victory was incomplete. Gov. Louis J. Brann, Democrat, was re-elected by a substantial majority over the Republican candidate, Alfred K. Ames, a wealthy and aged retired lumberman. Senator Frederick Hale, veteran Republican, was returned to the upper house for his fourth term, but his majority over F. Harold Dubord, dynamic Democratic nominee, was so slender that Hale must have felt rather humiliated. The New Dealers won two of the three congressional seats.

William A. Comstock lost the Democratic nomination to succeed himself as governor of Michigan, being defeated by Arthur J. Lacey. The Republicans named Frank B. Fitzgerald, now secretary of state.

In South Carolina the textile strike injected itself into the election. In a runoff election Olin D. Johnston, union sympathizer and former mill hand, won the Democratic nomination over Cole Blease.

In Arizona the Democrats renominated Senator Ashurst and Congressman-at-large Isabella Greenway. The New Dealers tried to get the gubernatorial nomination in Colorado for Miss Josephine Roach, coal mine operator and social worker, but she was beaten by Edward C. Johnson, the incumbent. In Washington, also, the New Dealers lost out when J. C. Stephenson was defeated by Lewis Schwellenbach for the Democratic senatorial nomination.

QUARTERLY financial reports from the national committees show that between June 1 and September 1 the Republican receipts were $105,078 and the Democrats collected $121,088. Republican expenditures aggregated $140,020 and Democratic outlays were $106,337. The Republican deficit was fixed at $81,435, against Democratic outlays of $407,250.

Among the generous contributors to the Democratic fund were Col. Jacob Ruppert, George F. Trommer and William Fiel of New York and Fred Pabst of Milwaukee, all identified with the brewing industry. Irenee and Lammot Du Pont and their associates gave largely to the Republican fund.

NATIONWIDE distribution has been given on a poster pledging the public to support Blue Eagle business establishments. Four inches square, it is planned for pasting in windows. Code authorities and local NRA committees are counted upon to aid its distribution.

This agitation is to accompany the temporary internal reorganization of the recovery administration, as decided upon by President Roosevelt and Hugh S. Johnson, the NRA administrator.

Authority is to be split three ways instead of the present one-man control. General Johnson is expected to continue in an important post, corporate agencies will be in charge of financial administration, and deciding controversies.

IF YOU can believe the foreign office in Tokio, Japan is ready to scrap her formidable weapons of offense and is likely to propose, at the forthcoming naval conference, the total abolition of battleships and plane carriers.

"It is not Japan's intention to enter a naval competition which will result in an increase in armaments and heavier burdens for the people of the world," the foreign office spokesman said. "Our plan is to have a navy insufficient for offensive purposes but sufficient for defense. We hope others also will work towards this end."

WHEN the League of Nations met in Geneva an invitation to Russia to join the league was circulated, signed and sent to Moscow. The council then announced that an accord had been reached to grant Russia a permanent seat on the council, and it was expected that only Portugal and Argentina would refuse to enter the league.

Richard Sandler of Sweden was elected president of the league assembly by an almost unanimous vote.

Russia gave a jolt to the league by announcing that it will no longer abide by the general treaty for the protection of minority peoples. Joseph Beck, foreign minister, told the assembly that until all states protect the rights of minorities Poland would refuse any control by an international organism of its treatment of minority groups.

CATHERINE BRESHKOVSAKAYA, "grandmother of the Russian revolution," died at her home near Prague. During most of the ninety years of her life she struggled to free Russia and she spent 22 years in exile in Siberia. Her contribution toward the downfall of the Romanoffs was considerable.

FROM the American Federation of Labor comes a suggestion that the government create a "central agency, representing organized business, labor, consumers and the government, to lay out a production program and carry it through."

Says WILL ROGERS

BEVERLY HILLS.—Well eh I know is just what I read in the papers. But I ever tell you about the time I sailed

into the beautiful Pacific Ocean? Well, put up some pineapple crates there mates and I will tell you.

There had been quite an argument in the Rogers Family as to the shape of the "World. The Stanford Senator he is kinder the brains of the combination. He did it was flat, the same as everything else now. Not being a horse connected in the argument in any way, the younger one took no interest at all. So we made a bet, and we says we will sail into the setting sun, and we will keep sailing into the setting sun. And if we land back into Santa Monica the boy is right. But if we go "Flat" before we get around, I am right.

He was still in a military camp R.O.T.C up at Monterey Cal. and dident get out for another week. Well the rest of us couldent wait. We had our tickets and were just waiting up and down the platform, so the Mama, the other bobunk, and myself got the idea that we better get out now, or the sailors would be liable to have some retakes.

They then hadent shown the picture, and I figured it was better to escape before they did. There is nothing that can make a picture worse than retakes. Its generally bad enough the first time, and its better to let it go at that. Sometimes we retake scenes to what we call "Clear up a Siltation", But its never known to the audience that we did it, its just as confusing to them as it would have been in the first take. Then if its for the "Acting", there is no use to retake it for that. You cant learn to act in that short a time. About the only thing you can do with a picture after you finished it is to run it, and then take out every third reel. That will do more to satisfy an audience than anything I know of. The third and sixth reels are the ones they generally get muddled up over. But you get them out and you generally got a pretty clean fast running picture.

You see we take scenes where we go in one door and come out on the other side with another suit on. Or may with our hat in our hand where it usually is on our heads. Well we know that, but we dont expect the audience to. Or may be we do get letters, why we know that they were asleep, or that they dident go to the picture at all. But if we get letters, why that tickles us to death. We know that they are right with us. That they have seen the picture, and that they are awake, and following the story every minute. It shows that we got their interest.

An audience loves to pick out things, and I tell you it keeps us all worrying to get em little new things and ideas to help them along. We take scenes where a horse has ridden quite a lot to do. We may use five or six different horses in that picture, one to jump the fence, another that will open the gate, another that will make a wild run down hill. Another just for the close ups. But that dont do a bit of good, an audience wont pay a bit of attention to it, and wont write us a single letter about it, till somebody conceived the idea of having one of the horses white and the other black. Then they picked out a thing like that right away. But that one was big and one was little never seem to interest em. They will keep their minds on. I tell you this thing of trying to keep the world amused is a tough job.

And now that they are cleaning everything up so, its making it worse still. Now they wont pay any attention to em at all, no matter how many mistakes we put in. I hope the whole thing clears up before I get back. In fact thats why I sorter had to duck out was to let this morality wave kinder blow over.

Well anyhow its good to get away from it all for awhile. Many they will get onto something else by the time I get back. We are a people that dont stay with one thing very long. We stayed with the Republicans longer than we ever did with anybody else, but that taught us a lesson, and we will see that that dont happen again. So here we go steaming into the beautiful Pacific Ocean.

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No Patents for Burbank

Luther Burbank, who crossed a cantelope with a watermelon and produced the luscious honeydew melon, could have obtained a patent for this popular fruit had there been a plant law in effect at the time. Or this law would have given him a monopoly for his creation of the loganberry.

ROBBERS' ROOST

by ZANE GREY

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SYNOPSIS

Ken Wall, young cowpuncher from Arizona in the early days of the cattle industry, seeks a new field in Utah. He and Hank Hayes, who admits being a rubber, are followed by Bill Herrick, looking for a big ranch in the west he has located a big ranch in the west. Herrick has employed a gang of three gun-fighters, and Hayes and other men are plotting to steal their employer's cattle and money. Wall saves Blake's life by bluffing a gambler out of shooting him. Wall, Hayes, the three hunters, Happy Jack and Lin-coln Jim Wall goes to Herrick's ranch.

CHAPTER III—Continued

Herick had selected as a site for his home what was undoubtedly the most picturesque point in the valley, and one that had the most utility for the conducting of a ranch business. Ten miles down from the head of the valley a pine-wooded bench, almost reaching the dignity of a promontory, projected from the great slope of the mountain. Here where the bench ended in a steep slope and sheer cliffs, a stream poured off the mountain, and in a sequestered place, set along under the bench and out to the main brook of the valley, there stood apart from both the corrals and outbuildings on the flat stood a low log cabin, hurriedly built, with chinks still unfilled. The roof extended out on three sides over wide porches, where Wall observed three or four beds, a number of saddles and other riders' paraphernalia. The rear of the cabin backed against the rocks. He understood that Hays had thrown up this abode, rather than dwell too close to the other employees of Herrick. From the front porch one could drop a stone into the brook, or fish for trout. The pines trooped down to the edge of the brook.

Naturally no single place in all that valley could have been utterly devoid of the charm and beauty nature had lavished there, but this situation was ideal for Herrick. He lived near a private corral. As Jim rode up to this habitation his quick eye caught sight of various, still-dyed men on the porch. also he observed that there was a store of cut wood stowed away under the porch.

"Wal, here we are," announced Hays. "Ay' if you don't like it you're shore hard to please. Finest of water, beef, fish, venison, bear meat. Butter for our biscuits. An' milk! An' best of all—not very much work. Haw! Haw!"

"Where do we bunk?" asked Jim, politely.

"On the porch. I took to the attic myself."

"If you don't mind I'll keep my pack inside, but sleep out under the pines," responded Wall.

When at length Jim carried his effects up on the porch he found a bunk in there's the rest of my outfit. . . . Fellers, scrape acquaintance with Jim Wall, late of Wyoming."

That was all the introduction Hays volunteered. Jim replied: "Howdy," and left a return of their hard scrutiny until some other time.

Hays went at once into low-voiced conference with these four men. Presently Jim encountered Hays, accompanied by a tall, floridly blond man, garbed as no westerner had ever been. This, of course, must be the Englishman. He was young, hardly over thirty, and handsome in a fleshy way.

"Mr. Herrick, this is my new hand I was tellin' you about," announced Hays, glibly. "Jim Wall, late of Wyomin'. . . . Jim, meet the boss."

"How do you do, Mr. Wall," returned Herrick. "I understand you've had wide experience on ranches?"

"Yes, sir. I've been riding the range since I was a boy," replied Jim.

"Hays has suggested making you his foreman."

"That is satisfactory to me."

"You are better educated than these other men. It will be part of your duties to keep my books."

"I've tackled that job before."

"So I was tellin' the boys," interposed Hays.

"As I understand ranching," went on Herrick, "a foreman handles the riders. Now, as this ranching game is strange to me I'm glad to have a foreman of experience. My idea was to hire some gunmen along with the cowboys. Hays' name was given me at Grand Junction as the hardest nut in eastern Utah. It got noised about, I presume, for other men with reputations calculated to intimidate thieves applied to me. I took on Heeseman and his friends."

"But you really did not need go to the expense—and risk, I might add—of hiring Heesman's outfit."

"Expense is no object. Risk, however—what do you mean by risk?"

"Between ourselves, I strongly suspect that Heeseman is a rustler."

"By Jove! You don't say! This is ripping. Heeseman said the identical thing about Hays!"

"Wal, Mr. Herrick, don't you worry none," interposed Hays, suavely. "Shore I don't take kind to what Heeseman called me to your face, but I can overlook it for the present. You see, if Heeseman is workin' for you he can't rustle as many cattle as if he wasn't. Anythin' come of that deal you and us with the Grand Junction outfit?"

"Yes. I received their reply the other day," rejoined Herrick. "By Jove, that reminds me. I had word from sister, Helen. It came from St. Louis. She is coming through Denver and will arrive at Grand Junction about the fifteenth."

"Young girl—if I may ask?" added Jim.

"Young woman. Helen is twenty-two."

"Comin' for a little visit?" asked Hays.

"By Jove, it bids fair to be a lifelong one," declared Herrick, as if pleased. "She wants to make Star ranch her home. We are devoted to each other. If she can stick it out in this bush I'll be jolly glad. Can you drive from Grand Junction in one day?"

"Shore. Easy with a buckboard an' a good team," replied Hays.

"Good. Heeseman and